

OCEANSPRAY



Latin Name: ***Holodiscus discolor***

Description: This deciduous shrub usually has several, thin, main stems and grows up to 15 feet tall. Flowers are profuse, white to cream, and form cascading clusters. Small, dry fruits form in drooping clusters that persist into the winter.

Habitat: On well-drained to dry sites. Full sun to partial shade. Intolerant of saturated soils.

Wildlife Uses: Provides cover for small mammals and birds. Deer and elk browse branches. Nectar source for butterflies and numerous other insects. Birds eat seeds.

INDIAN PLUM



Latin Name: *Oemleria cerasiformis*

Description: This deciduous shrub grows 5-16 feet tall and is one of the first natives to put on leaves and flower in early spring. Leaves are alternate and bright yellow-green. Flowers appear before the leaves in February and early March, and hang in elongated, greenish-white clusters. Only female plants produce the small (about 1/2 inch long), plum-like fruit, which ripen from peach to orange to dark purple by early June.

Habitat: Moist to dry sites; along stream banks, rivers, and wetlands (but never in saturated soils), and in open woodlands. Full sun to partial shade, but prefers shade.

Wildlife Uses: Flowers are an early nectar source for bees and other insects. Fruits are edible to humans, but are quickly eaten by birds and other wildlife.

MOCK ORANGE



Latin Name: ***Philadelphus lewisii* var. *gordonianus***

Description: This multiple-stemmed, loosely-branched shrub grows 5-10 feet tall, and can be distinguished from similar shrubs by its showy, fragrant, white flowers. Flowers appear May through July in showy clusters of 3-15 flowers at the ends of branches. Leaves are opposite, deciduous, oval, 1-3 inches long, with short stems. Fruits are oval, woody capsules about 1/4 inch long.

Habitat: Grows in moist, well-drained soils to dry soils. Full sun to partial shade.

Wildlife Uses: Flowers attract butterflies and bees.

NOOTKA ROSE



Latin Name: ***Rosa nutkana***

Description: This thorny rose grows 2-8 feet high, and has a pair of large prickles at the base of each leaf or bud. Leaves are deciduous, alternate, and contain 5 or 7 toothed leaflets. Flowers are large (to 3 inches across), pink to purplish, and are usually borne singly or in pairs at the tips of branches. Fruits are large ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across) and round; when ripe, they are purplish-red

Habitat: Fairly dry to wet areas. Grows in bogs, wet meadows, grasslands, forests, and mountain slopes. Full sun to partial shade. Tolerates saturated soils or inundation for much of the growing season. Can grow near salt water.

Wildlife Uses: Flowers are a nectar source for butterflies and other insects. Fruits are important winter food source for birds and small mammals. Thickets also provide excellent cover for birds and small mammals.

OREGON GRAPE



Latin Name: ***Mahonia aquifolium***

Description: Evergreen shrubs with multiple erect, unbranched stems; alternate, pinnately- compound leaves with prickly, holly-like leaflets; and yellow bark, wood, and roots. Can grow to over ten feet tall (usually under five feet) and has 5-9 leaflets with one central vein. Flowers are yellow, clustered, and appear March through May (through June for *B. nervosa*). Fruits are waxy blue berries that appear in grape-like clusters.

Habitat: Grows in dry to moist, well-drained soils, in sun or shade.

Wildlife Uses: Flowers attract butterflies. Fruits are eaten by many birds and mammals.

RED ELDERBERRY



Latin Name: ***Sambucus racemosa***

Description: This leggy deciduous shrub grows up to 20 feet tall, and has soft, pithy stems, and reddish-brown bark with short, wart-like lines. Leaves are opposite, 6-12 inches long, and divided into five to (usually) nine leaflets. Flowers are clustered in pyramids, which mature into bright red berries.

Habitat: Moist to dry soils. In clearings and open forest, and on stream banks. Full sun to partial shade.

Wildlife Uses: Twigs and foliage are favorite foods of deer and elk. Flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Berries are eaten by numerous birds and small mammals. Berries are used to make jellies and wines, but the twigs, foliage, roots, and bark are all

RED FLOWERING CURRANT



Latin Name: ***Ribes sanguineum var. sanguineum***

Description: This erect, thorn-less, deciduous plant grows 3-12 feet tall, with reddish-brown bark. Leaves are alternate, rounded, 1-3 inches wide (occasionally larger), and lighter in color. Flowers are light-pink to deep-red, tubular, and held in upright to drooping clusters of 10-20 flowers. Fruits are round, hairy, dark-blue to black berries with a white, waxy bloom.

Habitat: Dry to somewhat moist, wooded or open sites, from the coast to the Cascades. Intolerant of saturated soils. Full sun to partial shade, but may get leggy in shade.

Wildlife Uses: Flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Berries are persistent and do not ripen all at once, providing a longer term food source for numerous birds, small mammals, deer, and elk.

SERVICEBERRY



Latin Name: ***Amelanchier alnifolia***

Description: This multi-stemmed, deciduous native usually grows 10-12 feet tall, and has smooth, dark gray to reddish bark. Leaves are alternate, thin, oval, 1-2 inches long. Flowers are white with five long, thin petals, and form showy, erect or droopy clusters. Fruits are small ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter) and initially dull-red, becoming dark purple when ripe, and look somewhat like small blueberries.

Habitat: In moist to dry areas, on well-drained soils; often in open conifer forests. Full sun to partial shade. Common throughout the Northwest, frequently in thickets. Very drought-tolerant.

Wildlife Uses: Foliage and new twigs are prized by deer and elk. Fruits are eaten by many birds and mammals.

SNOWBERRY



Latin Name: ***Symphoricarpos albus var. laevigatus***

Description: This low-growing (2-6 feet tall) deciduous shrub has very slender, opposite-branching stems, and a dense system of rhizomes. Leaves are deciduous, opposite, small ($\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long), and dull green in color. Flowers are small ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch or less), pink to white, bell-shaped, and appear in short, dense clusters. Berries persist through winter and are white, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and grow in tight clusters.

Habitat: Dry to wet sites. In forests, shrub thickets, open slopes, dense woods, along roadsides, on sandy river banks, in deciduous uplands, and under Pacific madrones. Full sun to partial shade.

Wildlife Uses: Deer and elk browse foliage. Flowers attract butterflies. Fruits are eaten by many birds, and may be an important food source for wildlife at winter's end.

Baldhip Rose



Latin Name: Rosa gymnocarpa

Description: Hips brilliant red; flowers small in attractive clusters. The common name tells something of its character; naked hips, meaning that the sepals do not remain on the mature hips. Seeds removed from dried rose-hips germinate slowly; outside stratification over winter helps; and small offsets from the parent root transplants easily.

Habitat: Baldhip rose occurs predominantly in the low-shrub layer of moist, shaded forests of British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest. It is generally found at elevations of 5,000 feet (1,500 m) or less. It is well adapted to mesic-coniferous understories and grows best on eastern and southern exposures. It is found in both mountainous and riparian areas. Baldhip rose is adapted to a variety of moisture conditions but fares better on slightly dry sites. It is adapted to a short growing season. Baldhip rose is found on coarse-textured, well-drained soils such as sandy loams, loamy sands, and cobbly loams.

Wildlife Uses: Baldhip rose serves as an important year-round food source for mammals, birds, and insects. Livestock will browse baldhip rose when available. The fruits (hips) persist throughout the winter, and are eaten by small mammals, birds, and insects.

Nine Bark



Latin Name: *Physocarpus capitatus*

Description: Deciduous shrub, to 5-20 ft (1.5-6 m) tall, less width, open, straggly, angled branches, bark exfoliating in long irregular strips. Leaves alternate, simple, 3-10 cm long, palmately 3-5 lobed and veined, lobes pointed, margins doubly serrated, glabrous and somewhat shiny above, stellate-pubescent below; petioles 2-4 cm long. Flowers in late spring, small, 5 white petals, about 30 stamens, 3-5 pistils, in dense, hemispherical clusters (corymbs). Fruit small, inflated follicle, reddish to brown, about 6 mm long. Grows best from hardwood cuttings, easy to propagate and can be live-staked. Can also be grown from seed but germination is spotty.

Habitat: Streambanks, swamps, moist woods, and occasionally on drier shrubby sites. Sun to shade, best in acid soil, requires some watering. Propagates easily from cuttings. Common along stream banks, lake margins, swampy areas and in moist woods.

Wildlife Uses: Has excellent soil-binding qualities as well as providing cover and nesting sites. Other species like deer and elk graze on the twigs and bears eat the berries..

Red Osier Dogwood



Latin Name: *Cornus sericea spp. Occidentalis*

Description: This many-stemmed, deciduous shrub grows up to 15 feet tall. Leaves are opposite, 2-6 inches long, elliptical, pointed, with 5-7 distinct, curving veins that merge at the smooth or wavy left margin. In autumn, leaves turn a deep red before falling off. Twigs and stems are often reddish or purple. Small, greenish-white flowers grow in dense, flat topped clusters at the ends of branches, and produce a bluish-white berries in the fall.

Habitat: In moist, well drained soil, especially along stream banks and in swamps. Full to partial shade. Tolerates seasonal flooding.

Wildlife Uses: Possess excellent soil building qualities. Red stems make it attractive with or without foliage. Provides excellent wildlife cover, and is browsed by rabbits, deer, and elk. Hosts butterfly caterpillars. Buds and fruit provide food for numerous birds, small mammals, and black bear.

Douglas Spirea

Common Name: Hardhack



Latin Name: *Spiraea douglasii*

Description: A fast 4-5' deciduous shrub. Its flowers in June-Sept . Hot pink-purple on top of light green stems with a lot of brown stems showing. Showy. Hot pink-purple on top of light green stems with a lot of brown stems showing. Showy.

Habitat: Douglas' spirea occurs in riparian areas including wet meadows, floodplains, terraces, bogs, swamps, and along streams, rivers, lakes, springs, and ponds. Likes sun to part shade. It can become very drought tolerant.

Wildlife Uses: Valuable as cover and nesting habitat for many birds. The seed heads provide food for small birds and mammals, while the twigs and leaves may be browsed by the larger herbivores. Due to its dense growth, it may hinder the survival of other wetland species. Its dense growth pattern also prevents intrusion into wetlands by humans or livestock.